

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

J. P. PARK, M.D.,

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BEVERLEY:

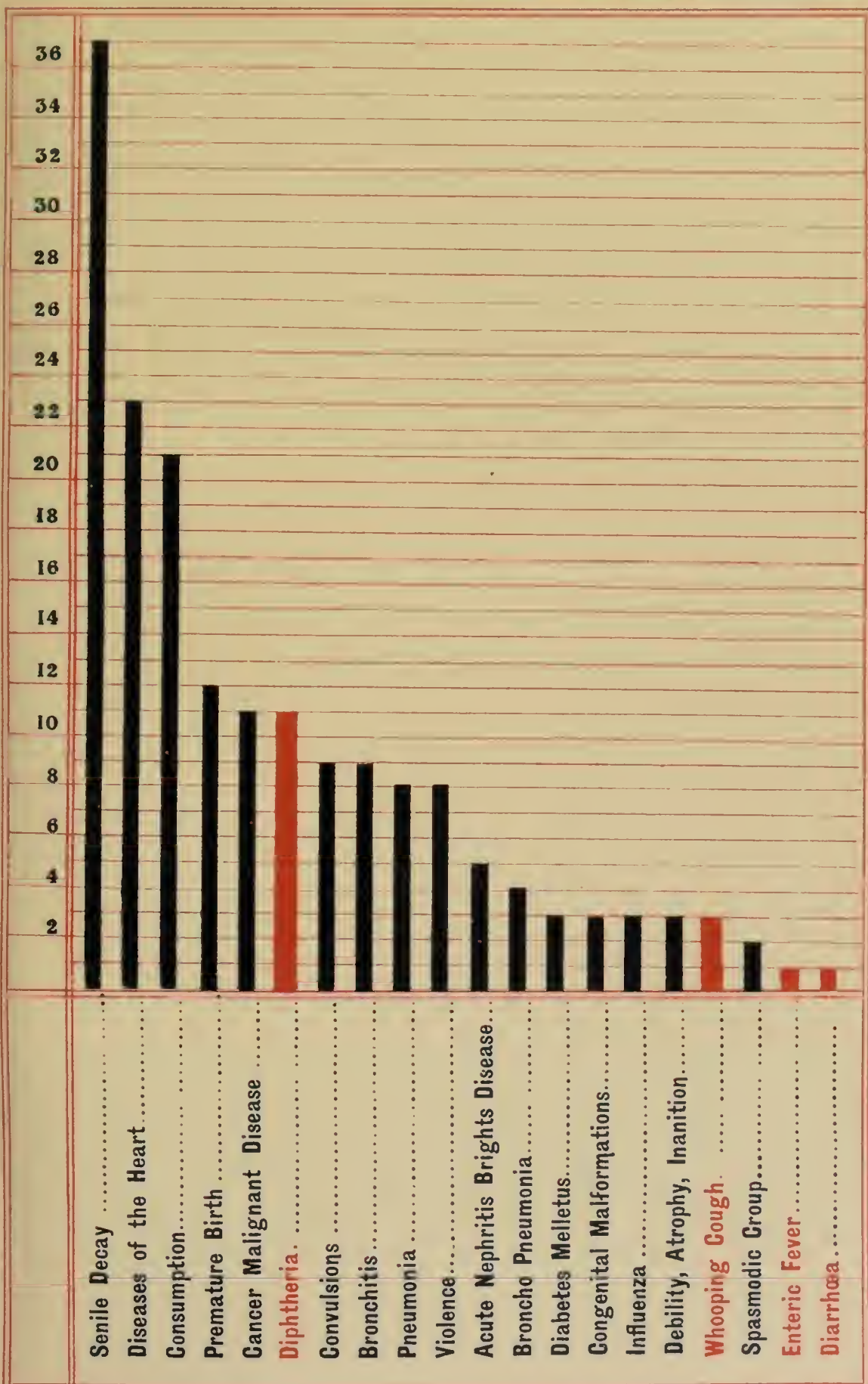
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1910

Chart showing the Comparative Number of the Twenty Principal Causes of Death during the year 1909.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Deaths from other Diseases





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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of
Beverley, acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the following
Report for the year 1909.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. PARK, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mr. Alderman F. A. ARDEN.

The MAYOR.	Mr. Councillor FOLEY.
Mr. Alderman RANEY.	Mr. Councillor FOX.
Mr. Alderman WRAY.	Mr. Councillor HAMMOND.
Mr. Councillor BUTT.	Mr. Councillor PAPE.
Mr. Councillor CARE.	Mr. Councillor SAMMAN.
Mr. Councillor FIELDS.	Mr. Councillor VICKERS.

Chairman of Beck Committee,

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BEVERLEY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

REPORT, 1909.

POPULATION.—The estimated population of the Borough for 1909 was 13,700.

AREA.—The area of the town is 1,194 acres, 2 roods, 27 poles. The Common Pasture Land is 1,217 acres. The average density of population is estimated at 12 persons per acre.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Beverley stands at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds. Its length is nearly two miles, and at no part is its breadth greater than one mile.

ALTITUDE.—The height above sea level varies from 50 feet in New Walk to 20 feet at the Gas Works. These places are about a mile and a half apart—New Walk being at the Western and the Gas Works at the Eastern end of the town.

GEOLOGY.—The town is on the chalk, which formation is here overlaid by clay and gravel, averaging about 30 feet in depth.

INDUSTRIES.—These consist principally of Tanning, the Manufacture of Agricultural Implements, and Ship-building.

The Borough is divided into Two Wards.

The Poor Rate was 3s.

The District Rate was 3s.

INHABITED HOUSES.

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN—

Houses Occupied	...	...	...	1,445
Houses Unoccupied	...	...	...	97

PARISH OF ST. NICHOLAS—

Houses Occupied	...	...	...	926
Houses Unoccupied	...	...	...	70

PARISH OF ST. MARY:—

Houses Occupied	...	...	...	1,040
Houses Unoccupied	...	...	...	75

The number of inhabited houses was 3,411.

The number of unoccupied houses 242.

The rateable value of the Borough, consisting of houses, buildings, and land, is estimated at £53,507 5s. 0d., divided amongst the Parishes, as follows:—

RATEABLE VALUE, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

				£	s.	d.
St. Martin's	...	...	...	18,408	0	0
St. Mary's	...	...	...	22,070	10	0
St. Nicholas'	...	...	...	10,193	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£50,671	10	0
				<hr/>		

RATEABLE VALUE, LAND.

				£	s.	d.
St Martin's	...	...	...	881	0	0
St. Mary's	...	...	...	125	10	0
St. Nicholas'	...	...	...	1,829	5	0
				<hr/>		
				£2,835	15	0
				<hr/>		

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

I am indebted to Mr J. Gould Smith, the Borough Surveyor, for the following account of the Sewage Disposal Works:—

The works are situated by the Beverley Beck, about half a mile from the River Hull, and consist of Engine house, pump room, etc., with two Gas engines driving three centrifugal pumps, which lift the sewage from the high and low level systems of sewers into the tanks. There are eight of these precipitation tanks, constructed of brickwork; the approximate size of each being 40ft. 0in. by 40ft. 0in. by 5ft. 0in., giving a capacity per tank of 50,000 gallons.

The daily dry weather flow was estimated on July 24th, 1908, at 588,750 gallons.

The effluent discharges into the River Hull close to the Beverley Lock Gates. The River is tidal at this point, and for some miles further up stream.

The Sewerage Disposal Works which were constructed and laid out in 1888, or shortly thereafter, occupy an area of about $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ are under-drained. The sludge from the tanks is pumped from the sludge channel by means of a pump in the buildings and runs into sludge pits or "lagoons."

The admixture of lime or other chemical precipitants with the sewage on its entry into the Sewage Works was, I understand, discontinued in 1894 or 1895, as it was then considered that the "waste" from Messrs. Hodgsons' Tannery, etc., brought all the lime that the sewage required for precipitation. This is still the case. In August, 1903, an experimental installation, consisting of a small wood septic tank and circular filter for the bacteriological treatment of the sewage on the "continuous flow" system was constructed and laid down by the writer. This installation was constantly at work, during the working hours of pumping, from August, 1903, to December 15th, 1904.

SEWER VENTILATING SHAFTS.

Nine 6in. Sewer Ventilating Shafts have been erected during the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The number of Shafts erected at 31st December, 1909, was as follows :--

Sewer Vent Shafts—9in. Columns ...	...	3
6in. do. ...	...	1
6in. Shafts ...	...	59
4in. do. ...	...	5
		<hr/>
		68
Walker Beck—6in. Shafts ...	...	3
		<hr/>
Total ...	...	71
		<hr/>

WATER SUPPLY.

Two-thirds of the houses in Beverley obtain their water supply from bore holes sunk into the clay and underlying chalk to the depth of 70 or 80 feet, and lined with a 2-inch iron tubing. The remaining third still derive their water supply from the wells of the late Beverley Waterworks Company, now owned by the Beverley Corporation.

Fourteen samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year; 8 of these were taken from public pumps, 4 from private pumps, and 2 from the Waterworks Reservoir.

PUBLIC PUMPS.

Eight samples were taken from 6 public pumps situated in North Bar Street Without, North Bar Street Within, Hengate, Flemingate, and Beckside.

The samples taken from the pumps in Hengate, York Road, and Beckside were reported as unsatisfactory; and those taken from the pumps in North Bar Without, North Bar Street, and Flemingate were returned as satisfactory.

PRIVATE PUMPS.

Four samples were taken from 3 private pumps situated in Shaftesbury Avenue, Minster Boys' and St. Mary's Boys' Schools. All these samples were found to be satisfactory.

WATERWORKS RESERVOIR.

Of the two samples taken from the Reservoir, one was found to be perfectly satisfactory and the other contained the bacillus coli.

NEW GRAVITATION WATER SUPPLY.

There is, I am pleased to say, every prospect at the present time of a new gravitation supply of water being speedily obtained for the Borough. The original site adjoining the Market Weighton branch of the North Eastern Railway having for various reasons proved unsatisfactory, the Council referred the selection of a fresh site to Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., and Mr. Kendall, Professor of Geology in the University of Leeds. These gentlemen have selected a field on the Hull Bridge Road, adjoining the Borough Boundary, containing 10·672 acres.

The adoption of this field has been delayed to some extent by the tests made by Mr. Baldwin Latham in order to verify its suitability, the tests including the ganging of the Barinston Drain and River Hull; and the Local Government Board have intimated that they will hold a public Inquiry before sanctioning the proposed change of sites.

MILK SUPPLY.

Six informal samples of Milk taken from the milk churns of six dairymen who supply Milk to the Borough were sent to the Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examination.

During August and September 3 samples of Milk were sent to Mr. Foster, F.I.C., Borough Analyst, for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The samples Nos. 25, 26, and 27 have been examined with the following results :—

	No. 25.		No. 26.		No. 27.
Milk Fat	4·0	..	2·85	..	3·45
Solids not Fat	8·7	..	8·63	..	8·81
Water	87·3	..	88·52	..	87·74
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	100·0	..	100· 0	..	100· 0

Microscopical Examinations—

Dirt per 1,000 parts..	nil	..	0·001	..	0·010
Nature of sediment..	—	..	siliceous and vegetable matter.	..	siliceous and vegetable matter.

Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis—

Negative. Negative. Negative.

N.B.—No. 26 is 5% deficient in milk fat, or milk fat required.

Three further samples of Milk were sent on 1st November with the following results :—

	No. 28.		No. 29.		No. 30.
Milk Fat	3·10	..	2·75	..	4·80
Solids not Fat	9·00	..	8·45	..	9·10
Water	87·90	..	88·80	..	86·10
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	100· 0	..	100· 0	..	100· 0

Microscopical Examination—

Dirt per 1,000 parts	0·050	..	0·100	..	0·060
Nature of sediment	vegetable debris, straw and cotton fibres.	..	vegetable debris, straw & dung, cotton fibres and pus cells.	..	vegetable debris, straw, cotton fibres and pus cells.

Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis—

Negative. Negative. Negative.

From the above data I am of opinion that No. 29 is deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8·3 per cent., which has been brought about by the addition of about that percentage of water, whilst the quantity and nature of the sediment shows it to be a very dirty Milk.

INQUESTS.

Fourteen deaths formed the subject of a Coroner's investigation during 1909. The verdicts were as follows :—

Severe Accidental Injuries	6
Heart Failure	3
Burns	2
Poison	1
Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia	1
	14

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

One case of Small-pox notified in April was at once removed to the above hospital, and all persons in the household from which the patient was removed, consisting of father, mother, and five lodgers, were promptly and successfully re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, and quarantined for 14 days, with the result that no further outbreak occurred. The disease was probably brought by the lodgers, who had come from Elland to do some special work at the Gas Works.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

No further progress towards the erection and equipment of an Infectious Diseases Hospital has been made during 1909. And although the establishment of such a hospital would be a great benefit to the Borough, there seems no hope of any such hospital being built in the near future.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Eight thousand six hundred and thirty Swimming, and two thousand and eighty three Slipper Baths were taken during the year at the Public Baths, Ladygate.

	£	s.	n.
Total expenditure for Wages and Fuel	142	13	8
Receipts	60	4	2
	<hr/>		
Deficit	82	9	6

The deficit for 1908 was	£80	12	3
Do. 1907 do.	£81	7	0
Do. 1906 do.	£76	12	9
Do. 1905 do.	£77	5	11
Do. 1904 do.	£65	6	10

DISPOSAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.

The systematic collection of Night-soil in the Borough is a monthly one, except where boxes or cemented privies have been substituted in the place of the privy midden, in which case the boxes or cemented privies are emptied weekly. A great many complaints are received every year as to the want of punctuality in the cleaning out of privy middens. Nineteen privies were converted into the water closet system during 1909, but the passing of the privy midden in Beverley, which is so earnestly to be desired, will take many years to accomplish at the present rate of progress.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

No houses were inspected under the above Act during 1909, but nine houses in Duncann's-yard were closed as being unfit for human habitation, although no proceedings were taken under the Act.

HOUSES BUILT DURING THE YEAR.

The number of houses built during the year was 22. The majority of these houses consisted of five rooms—front room and kitchen on ground floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. There was also a good scullery, wash house, and coal house.

Some of these houses consisted of four rooms—front room and kitchen on ground floor, and two bedrooms on second floor. There was also a scullery and coal house.

The rent of these houses varied from £8 to £34 per year.

Nine houses were provided with water closets, which is a distinct advantage from a sanitary point of view on either the weekly box system or cemented privy.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The number of houses inspected during 1909 was 317, being a much smaller number than that of the previous year. To this number must be added 100 houses in which infectious diseases were notified, as these are all closely inspected for nuisances and sanitary defects.

PRIVATE HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Fifty-nine houses were re-drained during the year, as compared with 107 in the preceding year, and 117 in 1907. The old drains presented the usual sanitary defects, such as open-jointed pipes and pipes laid with defective gradients.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK,

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. .. .	..	..	..
(Including Factory Laundries)	62	4	..
Workshops .. .. .	..	..	..
(Including Workshop Laundries)	..	..	..
Workplaces .. .. .	..	..	..
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..
Total	62	4	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Partieulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied.	Refer'd to H.M. Insp't'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of eleanliness	2	2	..	..
Want of ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	4	4	..
	unsuitable or defective	2	2	..
	(not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal oocupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	9	9	..	..

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133).....	4	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5):—		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors .....	..
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors .....	..
Other.....	..	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year.....	..	
In use at the end of the year .....	..
Homework:—		
Outworkers Lists, Section 107:—		
	Lists.	Out- w'rkrs
Lists received from Employers	16	36
Addresses of Outworkers—		
Received from other Councils.....	..	
Forwarded to other Councils	2	
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.....	10	
Inspections of Outworkers' premises	24	
Outwork in unwholesome or infected premises:—		
	Wear- ing Apar'l	Other
Instances (S. 108) .....	..	..
Notices served (S. 108).....	..	..
Prosecutions (S. 108) .....	..	..
Instances (S. 109-110) .....	..	..
Orders made (S. 110) .....	..	..
Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110) .....	..	..
Workshops on the Register (S. 151) at the end of the year.....		
Number of Rooms attached to these Workshops	115	
Important Classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here:—		
Total number of Workshops on Register		
	116	

BIRTHS.

According to the returns furnished by the Registrar, the number of births registered in the Beverley Urban Sanitary District was 301—152 males and 149 females—showing a birth-rate of 21·9 per 1,000 per annum. The average number of births during the eight years from 1901 to 1908 inclusive was 363 per annum. The birth-rate for the year is the lowest on record.

The number of illegitimate births was 27, as compared with 28 in the previous year and 31 during 1907.

The mortality of legitimate infants under one year of age to legitimate births was 11·3 per cent., a lower mortality than that of the preceding year.

The mortality of illegitimate infants under one year of age to births registered was 22·2 per cent., being double that of the legitimate rate.

The increase of births over deaths, representing the natural increase of the population, was 85, the average for the preceding five years being 130.

The fall in the birth-rate is not compensated for by a corresponding fall in infantile mortality. Ten years ago the difference between the birth and death-rates was 13·5 per 1,000, and during the present year it is only 6·2 per 1,000. This is a considerable decrease, as ten years ago we were presumably adding twice the number of individuals to our population than we are to-day.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1909.

Annual Birth-rates and Death-rates from the seven chief Epidemic Diseases.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 living			Infant Mortality. Annual Death-rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 births
	Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths from seven chief Epidemic Diseases	
England and Wales...	25·6	14·5	1·12	109
76 great towns	25·7	14·7	1·42	118
143 smaller towns ...	24·8	13·9	1·08	111
England & Wales, less the 219 towns ...	25·6	14·5	0·80	98
Beverley	21·9	15·7	1·1	123

LIST OF DEATHS of persons from Beverley Borough which occurred in Public Institutions outside that District during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

Date of Death	Age at Death	Sex	Name of Parish from which the deceased came	Cause of death
East Riding Asylum.				
September 22.....	74	F	Beverley Workhouse	Other causes
October 22	60	F	Beverley	Other causes
November 26	52	M	do.	Other causes
Hull Public Institutions.				
March 7	5	F	Beverley	Diphtheria
July 6	34	F	do.	{ Other Tubercular
November 23	25	M	do.	Other causes

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths at ages under one year was 37, as compared with 45 in the previous year, and an average of 43 for the five years ending 1908. The mortality per 1,000 births registered was 123, as against 130 in the preceding year, and an average of 122 for the five years ending 1908. The rate for the year was much higher than that of the 143 smaller towns of England and Wales, which was only 111 per 1,000 births.

Of the 37 infants who died, 14 or 37·8 per cent. died within a fortnight of birth, and 32 or 86·4 per cent. within six months of birth. At ages below 5 there were 53 deaths, 24·4 per cent. of the total number of deaths; and at ages above 65 there were 88 deaths, 40·7 per cent. of the whole; so that deaths of children under 5 years and adults over 65 years account for 65·2 per cent. of the total deaths.

The principal causes of infantile mortality during the year were premature birth, which, as in the preceding year, accounted for 12 deaths, convulsions 7, congenital defects 3, marasmus 3, and broncho pneumonia 3.

For a non-diarrhoeal year like 1909, the infantile mortality in the Borough was much too high, and it is difficult to see how it is to be diminished in the future. But as premature birth and improper feeding are common causes of this mortality, the services of a nurse to teach parents how to feed their infants, and take proper care of weakly infants due to premature birth, would be an advantage in lessening infantile mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month
All Causes	Certified .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..
i. Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases (See Notes to Table IV.)	Diarrhœa, all forms .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis )	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastro-enteritis )	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh )	..	..	..	..	..
iii. Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	5	3	2	..	..
	Congenital Defects .....	..	..	1	..	..
	(See Notes to Table IV.)					
	Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation )	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus )	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis ....	..	..	..	..	..
	(See Notes to Table IV.)					
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : )	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica )	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases )	..	..	..	..	..
v. Other Causes	(See Notes to Table IV.)					
	Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Covulsions	5	..	..	1	..
	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia.....	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlying.....	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes.....	..	..	..	..	..
		11	3	3	1	..

Population, estimated to middle of 1909—13,700. Births the year of legitimate infants, 31 ; illegitimate

DURING THE YEAR 1909.

and Months under One Year of Age.

1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
..	37 0
..
..
..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
1	1
..
..
2	12
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
..	1
..
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..
..
..
..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	7
1	1
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	37

in the year—legitimate 274 ; illegitimate, 27. Deaths in infants, 6. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 216.

The following Table gives the population, number of births and deaths, the birth and death rates, deaths in Public Institutions, &c., &c., during the past eleven years:—

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the district					Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate	3	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages					Number	Rate
					Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1897	12,925	424	32.8	65	153	237	18.3	15	..	..	..	..
1898	12,989	416	32.0	71	170	250	19.2	21	..	..	..	..
1899	13,054	415	31.8	61	147	239	18.3	17	..	..	..	..
1900	13,118	396	30.1	66	167	273	20.8	21	..	..	212	16.0
1901	13,183	361	27.3	61	168	214	16.2	24	8	6	221	16.6	
1902	13,250	395	29.8	53	134	216	16.3	22	8	13	220	16.5	
1903	13,313	381	28.6	49	128	214	16.0	19	6	12	237	17.7	
1904	13,376	333	24.8	47	141	238	17.7	27	10	9	210	15.6	
1905	13,450	384	28.5	44	114	210	15.6	28	9	9	229	16.9	
1906	13,520	382	28.2	52	136	225	16.6	27	10	14	206	15.1	
1907	13,600	328	24.1	30	91	206	15.1	24	7	7	238	17.4	
1908	13,650	344	25.2	45	130	241	17.6	37	9	6	..	..
Averages for years 1901-1908	13,417	363	27.0	47	130	220	16.4	28	8	9	221	16.4	
1909	13,700	301	21.9	37	123	216	15.7	26	6	6	216	15.7	

The following Table gives the population, number of deaths in the Borough and Workhouse, and annual Death rate with corresponding Zymotic rate for the years 1880 to 1909 inclusive :—

Year	Population	Deaths in Borough	Deaths in Workhouse	Total of Deaths	General Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate
1880	11,291	212	17	229	20·2	2·2
1881	11,410	215	21	236	20·6	0·8
1882	11,522	219	15	234	20·3	1·0
1883	11,635	213	21	234	20·1	1·7
1884	11,748	242	16	258	21·9	4·1
1885	11,861	225	16	241	20·3	1·1
1886	11,974	255	12	267	22·2	1·7
1887	12,087	197	18	215	17·7	1·4
1888	12,200	228	20	248	20·3	0·9
1889	12,313	236	30	266	21·6	2·9
1890	12,425	289	26	315	25·3	2·3
1891	12,539	235	28	263	20·9	0·7
1892	12,603	211	18	229	18·1	1·1
1893	12,667	290	22	312	24·6	4·3
1894	12,732	193	21	214	16·8	1·3
1895	12,796	250	18	268	20·9	2·5
1896	12,861	228	21	249	19·3	2·2
1897	12,925	222	15	237	18·3	1·5
1898	12,989	229	21	250	19·2	2·7
1899	13,054	222	17	239	18·3	2·2
1900	13,118	252	21	273	20·8	1·0
1901	13,183	198	16	214	16·2	1·6
1902	13,250	196	20	216	16·3	1·0
1903	13,313	199	15	214	16·0	0·67
1904	13,376	217	21	238	17·7	1·7
1905	13,450	187	23	210	15·6	1·0
1906	13,520	204	21	225	16·6	2·8
1907	13,600	182	24	206	15·1	1·3
1908	13,650	217	24	241	17·6	1·0
1909	13,700	194	22	216	15·7	1·1

**A TABLE SHEWING THE DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, WITH CLASSIFICATION OF AGES,
from 1st January to 31st December, 1909, inclusive.**

Population in 1901.		AGES												Total	
Deaths from		6100	2978	4105											
		St. Martin	St. Nicholas	St. Mary	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75		75 and over
I.—Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.															
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.															
Whooping Cough	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and Croup	5	5	1	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Influenza	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
2.—DIARRHEAL DISEASES.															
Diarrhœa	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3.—SEPTIC DISEASES.															
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
II.—Constitutional Diseases.															
Cancer, Malignant Disease	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	1	11
Tubercular Peritonitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	16	3	2	..	..	12	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	21
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
III.—Developmental Diseases.															
Premature Birth	10	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Congenital Malformations	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Old Age	11	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	30	34
Senile Gangrene	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Senile Dementia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

IV.—Local Diseases.

1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	8	3	7	..	..	1	..	7
Convulsions	3	4	2	7	2	..	..	9
Brain Tumour .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

2.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Endocarditis.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..
Valvular Diseases of Heart	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
Other Heart Diseases.....	5	5	8	..	6	4	4	18
Arterio Sclerosis.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2

3.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Group (Spasmodic) .....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Asthma .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis.....	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	9
Pneumonia	4	1	3	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	8
Bronchiectasis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pulmonary Embolism	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

4.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

	No.	Deaths	Cases	Mortality
Dentition	1	..	1	1
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine .....	..	1	..	1
Peritonitis Appendicular	1	..	1	1
Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	1	..	1
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1	..	1	1
Appendicitis Operation .....	..	1	..	1
Gall Stones	1	..	1	1
Strangulated Hernia .....	..	1	..	1

Table showing the deaths—(Continued).

Population in 1901.		6100	2978	4105		AGES										Total
		St. Martin	St. Nicholas	St. Mary	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and up		
Deaths from		Martin	Nicholas	Mary	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75			
5.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE. (e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)																
Myxœdema .....		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																
Nephritis (Acute) .....		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....		..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Diseases of Bladder or of Prostate		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
V.—Violence.																
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																
Fractures and Contusions.....		..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4
Burn		1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Injuries at Birth		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rupture of Bowel		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2.—SUICIDE.																
Poison		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
VI.—Ill Defined and not Specified Causes.																
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition		2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Totals.....		103	45	68	37	16	5	15	13	4	13	27	33	53	216	

	MALE.		FEMALE.	
Number of Deaths	114	102	—	216
Number of Births	152	149	—	301
Number of Illegitimate Births	16	11	—	27

PHTHISIS & OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Twenty-two deaths were due to this class of diseases, Phthisis accounting for 21 deaths, and other tubercular diseases 1.

The mortality from Phthisis during the year was 1·5 per 1,000 per annum.

Only four cases of Phthisis were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Table giving the number of deaths from Phthisis at different ages for the past 20 years :—

Ages	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total
1890.....	3	...	...	6	6	5	3	1	1	25
1891.....	...	1	3	6	5	1	1	...	...	17
1892.....	2	2	5	4	2	1	1	17
1893.....	...	3	3	3	6	2	1	2	..	20
1894.....	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	15
1895.....	1	...	1	6	3	2	4	2	1	20
1896.....	...	2	1	8	7	2	1	...	...	21
1897.....	...	1	6	5	8	5	1	1	...	27
1898.....	...	2	...	7	6	4	2	1	...	22
1899.....	1	7	2	3	2	...	...	15
1900.....	2	6	2	6	4	1	...	21
1901.....	1	3	4	...	...	...	8
1902.....	2	3	5	2	1	2	...	15
1903.....	3	7	3	6	1	1	...	21
1904.....	1	...	3	4	4	4	1	...	...	17
1905.....	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	2	...	14
1906.....	4	1	5	2	...	3	...	15
1907.....	3	3	1	1	...	...	8
1908.....	1	5	4	4	3	...	2	19
1909.....	12	7	1	...	1	...	21
	5	10	37	99	87	64	31	19	6	358

INFLUENZA.

Table showing number of deaths at different ages since its first appearance in the town in 1890:—

Year.	Between 1 and 5	Between 5 and 15	Between 15 and 25	Between 25 and 35	Between 35 and 45	Between 45 and 55	Between 55 and 65	Between 65 and 75	Over 75 years	Total.
1890	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1891	4	2	...	1	7
1892	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
1893	1	1
1894
1895	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	5
1896	1	1	...	...	2
1897	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
1898	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	6
1899	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1900	1	...	2	...	...	3	9	15
1901	1	...	2	...	2	...	5
1902	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	9
1903	1	1	2	1	5
1904	1	1	2	4
1905	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6
1906	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1907	1	...	...	...	1	5	3	10
1908	2	...	..	2
1909	1	1	1	...	3
	3	3	5	3	3	13	14	23	25	92

CANCER—Malignant Disease.

The number of deaths under the above heading was 11, as compared with 17 in the previous year, and an average of 14 during the previous ten years. The number of deaths in the different Parishes was as follows :—St. Martin 7, St. Mary 4, and St. Nicholas 0.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	Total
Cancer of Female												
Generative Organs	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	5	4	6	30
Cancer of Stomach ...	...	6	1	...	3	4	6	1	3	3	7	34
do. Breast	3	2	..	1	3	4	3	3	1	...	1	21
do. Liver .....	...	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	14
do. Rectum ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	6
do. Bowels.....	2	...	3	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	2	16
do. Tongue ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
do. Oesophagus	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
do. Bladder ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
do. Jaw .....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
do. Omentum..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
do. Lungs .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Rodent Ulcer of Face	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cancer of other Organs and Tissues	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	11
	11	17	11	7	11	23	14	13	12	14	20	153

The following Table gives the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1880 to 1909 inclusive :—

Year.	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diarrhoea	Typhus	Enteric	Continued Fever	Total
1880	...	1	3	6	2	11	...	2	...	25
1881	4	...	2	...	...	2	2	10
1882	...	1	..	...	4	1	...	4	1	11
1883	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	2	1	20
1884	...	6	2	...	...	22	...	16	3	49
1885	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	5	...	14
1886	...	3	1	5	...	5	...	7	...	21
1887	1	3	3	...	...	9	...	2	...	18
1888	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
1889	...	1	...	6	12	13	...	3	1	36
1890	7	4	1	6	...	11	...	29
1891	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10
1892	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	15
1893	2	2	4	...	...	32	...	14	1	55
1894	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	1	..	17
1895	...	2	...	3	1	22	...	5	...	33
1896	...	7	6	2	1	12	...	1	...	29
1897	...	2	6	2	1	8	...	1	...	20
1898	4	4	2	21	...	5	...	36
1899	1	...	...	1	2	24	...	2	...	30
1900	1	6	...	4	...	2	...	13
1901	..	4	3	2	...	13	...	...	...	22
1902	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	14
1903	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	9
1904	5	...	13	...	5	...	23
1905	...	1	3	1	1	6	...	2	...	14
1906	...	6	1	...	...	22	...	10	...	39
1907	...	1	4	11	...	1	...	2	...	19
1908	...	4	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	15
1909	...	11	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	16
	6	90	67	74	29	281	...	115	11	673

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1890.

The following is a list of the Infectious Diseases notifiable under this Act :—

Small-Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Cholera, and Plague.

Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa are Zymotic Diseases not notifiable under the Act.

The number of notifications received during 1909 was 108, as compared with 67 in the previous year and an average of 90 from 1900 to 1908 inclusive.

The notifications received were as follows :—Diphtheria 63, Scarlet Fever 27, Erysipelas 9, Enteric Fever 7, Small-Pox 1, and Puerpal Infection 1. Total, 108.

These were notified during the months of the year as follows :—

	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	Ery- sipelas	Puerpal infection	Total
January	15	3	1	...	19
February...	11	5	...	...	16
March	1	7	2	2	1	13
April	1	...	3	...	1	...	5
May	4	...	3	...	7
June.....	...	1	1	2	...	...	4
July	4	...	...	...	4
August.....	2	1	...	...	3
September..	...	1	3	8	...	...	12
October	5	1	...	...	6
November..	...	3	7	3	1	...	14
December...	...	1	1	2	1	...	5
	1	7	63	27	9	1	108
1908...	...	11	27	21	8	...	67
1907...	...	5	28	27	7	...	67
1906...	...	48	39	112	13	...	212
1905...	5	5	3	108	22	1	144
1904...	...	51	3	8	10	1	73

Table giving the ages of those who suffered from notifiable diseases.

	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Over 75	Total
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever.	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	7
Diphtheria ...	11	36	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	63
Scarlet Fever..	7	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	9
Puerpal Infection ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19	57	15	7	3	1	4	1	1	108

Table giving the number of deaths from Fever (Typhoid and Continued Fever) for the years 1880 to 1909 inclusive, and the ages at which the deaths occurred:

Year	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total
1880	2	...	...	...	...	2
1881	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	4
1882	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
1883	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
1884	...	1	3	4	4	5	...	2	...	19
1885	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
1886	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	7
1887	2	...	...	...	...	2
1888	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1889	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
1890	5	3	...	1	2	...	11
1891	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
1892	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1893	1	5	4	1	3	...	1	15
1894	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1895	2	3	...	...	...	...	5
1896	1	...	...	...	...	1
1897	1	...	...	...	1
1898	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
1899	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1900	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1901	0
1902	1	...	...	1	...	2
1903	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1904	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
1905	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1906	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	10
1907	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
1908	1	...	...	...	...	1
1909	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1	7	18	40	34	13	5	5	3	126

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified in the Borough during 1909 was 7, occurring in 7 households. Six of the cases were males, and one female. One child 4 years of age died, giving a mortality of 14·3 per cent. One case occurred between 1 and 5, 3 between 5 and 15, 2 between 25 and 35, and 1 between 55 and 65 years of age. Three households derived their water supply from private pumps, 2 from tap water, 1 from a public, and 1 from both a public and private pump. The milk supply was derived from seven different sources. Four of these households had privy middens, 2 the weekly box system, and 1 had a W.C. and weekly box. All the privy middens and one weekly box were insanitary, and four of the houses had defective drainage. Three of the cases were school children, 1 a gardener, 1 a bricklayer, 1 a chimney sweep, and 1 of no occupation. All these cases were of the usual sporadic type, which occurs in Beverley to a greater or less extent every year. Although 4 deaths are recorded from this disease during the past three years, 1907 to 1909 inclusive, only 2 of these belonged to the Borough, the other two being imported from the country and dying a few days after their arrival.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No.	Locality	No. of Cases in Household	Month of Attack	Age	Sex	Milk supply	Water supply	Approximate Date of Attack	Occupation	Drainage	Disposal of Night Soil	Remarks
1	Norwood	1	March	9	F	A	Private pump	4—3—09	School Girl	..	Privy Midden	Insanitary
2	Walker's Yard ..	1	June	63	M	B	Public pump	7—6—09	Chimney Sweep	Defective	do.	do.
3	Blucher Lane	1	Sept.	6	M	C	do.	1—9—09	School Boy	do.	Cement. Privy	do.
4	North Bar Without	1	Nov.	15	M	D	Tap	15—11—09	Gardener	do.	Privy Midden	do.
5	Market Place	1	Nov.	13	M	E	Private pump	14—11—09	School Boy	do.	do.	do.
6	Beaver Road	1	Nov.	4	M	F	do.	1—11—09	No occupation	..	Cement. Privy	do.
7	Norwood	1	Dec.	17	M	G	Tap	29—11—09	Bricklayer	..	W.C. & Privy	..

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the year was 1, as against 9 in the previous year, and an average of 10 from 1899 to 1908 inclusive.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the past fifteen years, and the ages at which the deaths occurred :—

	3 months and under	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 9 months	Between 9 and 12 months	Between 12 and 18 months	Between 18 and 24 months	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Between 35 and 55 years	Between 55 and 65 years	Between 65 and 75 years	Over 75 years	Total
1895	9	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
1896	4	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1897	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1898	1	5	4	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	21
1899	9	8	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	24
1900	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
1901	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
1902	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1903	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
1904	3	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
1905	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
1906	4	7	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	22
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1908	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1909	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	46	44	26	19	7	4	2	2	5	3	1	5	164

The following table gives the months of the year in which the above deaths were recorded :

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1895	4	12	6	...	...	22
1896	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	12
1897	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	8
1898	2	...	...	2	11	4	2	...	21
1899	1	6	17	...	...	...	24
1900	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
1901	1	4	6	2	...	...	13
1902	1	2	...	...	3
1903	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	5
1904	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	...	...	13
1905	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	6
1906	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	10	3	...	...	22
1907	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1908	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	9
1909	1	...	...	...	...	1
	1	...	3	4	3	5	9	36	72	28	2	1	164

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year was 27, as against 21 in the previous year, and an average of 55 during the quinquennial period from 1904 to 1908 inclusive.

These cases occurred in 24 households. Twenty of the cases were children attending school, five were children too young to attend school, and two were persons ranging 19 to 24 years of age.

As in the previous years the type of the disease was mild, and no case proved fatal. Only one child two years of age has died from this disease since 1899.

The number of school children who suffered from this disease, and the number of those excluded from school was too small to seriously affect the percentage of school attendance.

The following table gives the number of children attending the different schools who suffered from the disease, and the number of children excluded from these schools on account of having Scarlet Fever in their homes :—

	Number of Children affected	Number of Children excluded	Total
Minster Girls' School	1	3	4
Spencer Council School.....	4	2	6
Roman Catholic School.....	1	0	1
Minstermoorgate Infant School..	2	0	2
St. Nicholas' Infant School	3	3	6
Private School	1	0	1
St. Mary's Girls' School	1	0	1
Walkergate Infant School.....	4	0	4
Beckside Infant School.....	1	1	2
Minster Boys' School.....	2	1	3
St. Mary's Boys' School	0	1	1
	20	11	31

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified under the above heading was 63, as against 27 in the previous year, and an average of 20 during the previous five years.

These cases occurred in 55 households, and in 43 of these were children attending school.

Eleven cases proved fatal, giving a mortality of 17·4 per cent.

Twenty-eight of the cases attended 9 of the Elementary and four 3 of the Private Schools of the Borough. Fifteen cases were children too young for school attendance, and 16 were persons ranging from 14 to 43 years of age.

The milk supply was derived from so many different sources that it may be excluded as a possible factor in the spread of the disease.

More than fifty per cent. of the cases occurred during the first three months of the year, and seventy-eight per cent. of these were due to direct contact with school children.

The number of deaths from this disease during the past thirty years was 90, all but three of which occurred under 9 years of age. It is only during this year that any case has proved fatal over 11 years of age. This case was brought from the country, and during the past few years every case of diphtheria or enteric fever brought into the Borough suffering from these diseases have invariably proved fatal.

The following table gives the number of Children attending the different Schools who suffered from the disease, and the number of Children excluded from these Schools on account of having Diphtheria in their homes, but this number except in the first two months of the year was too small to seriously affect the percentage of attendance :—

School.	Number of Children affected.	Number of Children excluded.	Total.
Spencer Council School	6	10	16
St. Mary's Infants' School	4	3	7
Minstermoorgate Infants' School...	4	2	6
St. Nicholas' Infants' School	4	0	4
St. Mary's Girls' School	4	4	8
Private Schools	4	3	7
Walkergate Infants' School	2	5	7
St. John's Catholic School	2	0	2
Minster Girls' School	1	1	2
St. Mary's Boys' School	1	9	10
Minster Boys' School .....	...	2	2
	32	39	71

The following Table gives a list of deaths from Diphtheria and Croup, at different ages, for the last 30 years :—

Year	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2	2 years and under 3	3 years and under 4	4 years and under 5	5 years and under 6	6 years and under 7	7 years and under 8	8 years and under 9	9 years and under 10	10 years and under 11	10 years and under 16	Total
1880	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1881
1882	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1883	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1884	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
1885	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1886	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1887	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1888	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
1889	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1890
1891	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1892	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
1893	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1894	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
1895	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1896	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1897	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1898
1899
1900
1901	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
1902	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
1903	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1904
1905	1	...	1
1906	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	6
1907	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1908	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
1909	...	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	11
	4	15	13	11	12	11	9	8	4	...	2	1	90

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Thirty-nine samples under the above Act were sent to the Borough Analyst for analysis during the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The following Table, compiled by Superintendent Knight, gives a list of the different samples taken and the result of the analyses :—

Sample	Number taken	Taken formally	Taken Informally	Certified Genuine	Not satisfactory	Remarks
New Milk	16	9	7	14	2	Including 6 taken by Sanitary Inspector
Fresh Butter	4		4	4		
Bread	4		4	4		
Lard	3		3	3		1 sample contained Pathogenic Fungi (green mould)
Potted Meat	2	2			2	1 sample contained 24·5 grains per lb. Boric Acid
German Sausage	1	1		1		
Gin	2		2	2		
Non-alcoholic Port Wine.	1		1	1		
Coffee Mixture	1	1		1		
Black Currant Jam	1		1	1		
Honey	1		1	1		
Pepper	1	1		1		
Tinned Salmon	1		1	1		
Tinned Peas	1		1	1		
Total	39	14	25	35	4	

**REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st of DECEMBER, 1909.**

—————

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Beverley.

—————

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the year 1909 the house-to-house inspection has been carried out north and south of Grovehill Road and Grovehill, Swinemoor Lane, Cherry Tree Lane, and Riding Fields. Number of Houses inspected are as follows :—

No. of Houses inspected	317
„ „ Houses re-drained	59
„ „ Inspection Chambers attached to these Drains...	35
„ „ Ventilating Shafts, 4 inches in diameter	21
„ „ Extensions to House Drains	2
„ „ House Drains choked and made to run	1
„ „ Houses without any Drains	1
„ „ Privies converted to Water Closets.....	19
„ „ Privy Middens beyond repair converted to Pail or Box Closets	7
„ „ Privy Middens where the Ashpits have been dis- pensed with, and rendered in cement under the Seat	8
„ „ Cases in which Passages, Yards, and Footpaths to houses have been concreted or asphalted	9
„ „ Houses reported as a preventative against damp- ness of Walls and Foundations	10
„ „ Nuisances abated from various causes	187
„ „ Water Samples taken for analysis	24
„ „ Milk Samples „ „	6

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1909.

The Workshops and Workplaces inspected during the year have, with few exceptions, been found to be kept in a very satisfactory state.

No. of Workshops and Workplaces on the Register	115
„ „ Inspections made during the year	62
„ „ Outworkers engaged in the Borough	16
„ „ Outworkers engaged out of the Borough	1
„ „ Workshops requiring to be cleansed, linewashed, and painted	2
„ „ Workshops insufficiently ventilated	1
„ „ Defective Privies converted to Water Closets ...	4
„ „ Workshops having defective Drains	4
„ „ Nuisances abated	11

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS MOONEY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the VETERINARY INSPECTOR, Mr. F. D. McLAREN, F.R.C.V.S., on the CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

I beg to submit my Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act for the nine months ending December, 31st, 1909.

The only scheduled disease prevalent in the Borough during that period was Swine-fever, and 13 outbreaks have occurred; the last one on November, 18th.

The Sheep Dipping Orders have been satisfactorily carried out.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS.

In submitting my Report on the Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., for the same period, I beg to state that they have been regularly inspected and, in the majority of cases, found in good order.

There are at present 33 Dairies, 4 Milkshops and 44 Cowsheds, and about 280 Cows in the Borough. The Dairies and Milkshops have always been found in a very clean condition.

During the year new regulations have been adopted and have generally been complied with; many improvements having been made, this being especially the case in regard to the supply of light, many windows having been put in where previously there were none.

Two new Cowsheds have been built during the year in accordance with the new regulations.

The general health of the Cows kept in the Borough has been good.

Milk is brought into the town from Molescroft, Beverley Parks, Weel, and Woodmansey.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses have been visited several times weekly, and the carcases of about 1,114 beasts, 1,799 sheep and lambs, and 499 pigs examined.

I have also inspected the Market Stalls and the Foreign Meat Shops.

The quality of the Cattle, &c., slaughtered is of the best. 6 beasts, 1 sheep, and 10 pigs have, however, been condemned, as unfit for food—all being tubercular except the sheep, which was affected with jaundice, and a pig emaciated as the result of pneumonia. Of the above, 5 beasts and 8 pigs were in excellent fat condition, looking well before being slaughtered, at the same time being extensively diseased. In carcasses, of which there were several, found tubercular where the lesions were localised and small in extent, the affected parts or organs only were destroyed.

F. D. McLAREN, F.R.C.V.S.

January 29th, 1910.